

agriculture, increases were shown in each of the branches of production in 1926 as compared with 1925. The increases in manufactures and in the generation of electrical energy reached 13.3 p.c. and 13.7 p.c. respectively.

The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$649,666,662 or 47.3 p.c. of the total, compared with \$378,092,000 or 27.6 p.c. from agriculture. Construction held third place with 6.8 p.c. of the total, and forestry followed with 6.4 p.c. The mining output was 6.2 p.c. of the net production of the province. The increases in 1926 over 1925 in agriculture, construction, electric power, trapping, repair work and manufactures more than counterbalanced the decline in the remaining branches of production. The net output of manufactures increased by \$71,700,000, and agriculture showed a gain of \$14,700,000. Except in forestry, fisheries and construction, Ontario led the other provinces and divisions in the productiveness of its main branches of industry. The province yielded precedence in forestry operations and in construction to Quebec alone, while British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick obtained a greater income from the fisheries. Nearly 51 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario and 27.5 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from the same source.

About 90 p.c. of the output of Saskatchewan was obtained from farming, which also largely predominated as a producer of new wealth in Manitoba and Alberta, the proportions being 60 p.c. and 75 p.c. respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal-mining, held second place in Alberta, with an output of 9 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was second in importance in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Larger grain yields accounted for the increase in the net production of Manitoba and Alberta, while agricultural income showed a decline in Saskatchewan. Despite the decline in Saskatchewan, the net value of production in the three Prairie Provinces showed an increase of \$47,000,000 or 6 p.c. as compared with 1925.

The net production from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1926 was in excess of \$111,700,000, but more than half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, \$48,000,000, was 16.6 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, forestry constituted the chief source of new wealth—about 26.8 p.c. of the total output of the province was contributed by the forest. Mining and farming followed in order, with percentages of 23 and 12 respectively. The general increase in the net output of production in the province during 1926 indicates that the improvement in business conditions was well distributed throughout the main branches of industry.

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries and Provinces, 1926.

GROSS PRODUCTION.

Industries.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	26,302,220	45,706,342	38,814,853	296,690,988	558,984,501
Forestry.....	797,959	12,383,993	38,981,389	149,389,270	127,338,147
Fisheries.....	1,923,866	16,951,521	6,338,097	3,581,384	3,152,193
Trapping.....	4,454	177,137	234,832	2,923,809	3,799,348
Mining.....	-	28,873,792	1,811,104	25,956,193	92,536,728
Electric power.....	158,891	2,755,045	1,859,611	31,560,700	56,332,508
Construction.....	374,000	4,832,302	4,598,000	157,888,388	144,894,829
Custom and repair.....	262,800	3,611,000	2,260,000	20,500,000	49,510,000
Manufactures ¹	4,068,335	73,505,642	74,122,239	905,300,824	1,677,933,504
Grand Total.....	31,448,019	169,289,434	140,899,963	1,427,395,573	2,473,574,465